

“. . . We stare into the moon dust, the earth blazing ground. We laugh, with the beautiful craze of static. We bend, we pick up stones.”—James Dickey

By GEORGE BROOKS

The old theory of a moon made of green cheese will be lost once and for all after this week. In an interview with Dr. Wasley Krogdahl, the chairman of UK's astronomy department this and other topics dealing with the moon shot now in progress were discussed.

Kernel: What do you think will be the significance of being able to study the soil samples of the moon?

Dr. Krogdahl: I think that it will establish that the moon is made of the same stuff that all the rest of us are, probably. The physical state is probably more interesting than the chemical composition and I don't believe there will be a good opportunity to determine that with care this time. In the future I suppose there will.

Kernel: Do you think the moon is a part of the earth?

Dr. Krogdahl: The moon has never been a part of the earth. It is usually looked upon as a second planet which formed at the same time in the same way as the earth and it and the earth are often spoken of as a double planet. This is not true of the other planets and their satellites. In other words, the material out of which they formed was evidently more evenly divided between them. The earth is clearly the predominate body but the disparity between the two is much less than any of the other planets and their satellites.

Kernel: Do you think then that the samples will probably be similar to that of the earth, that

there will not be any new elements?

Dr. Krogdahl: There isn't any place for new elements. It will come as a great shock believe me, if any new elements are discovered.

Kernel: Have there ever been any signs of any life or any possibility of any?

Dr. Krogdahl: No. There have been occasional recorded changes in appearance or reflection or something of the sort in a few particular localities but some people try to blow this up into a suggestion of formal life on the moon. I think it is just to far fetched to be worth considering. There is no air, no water, very hot in the day and very cold in the night. The conditions are just absolutely impossible that's all.

Kernel: Is there any real chance on other planets of the possibility of finding life?

Dr. Krogdahl: Well, yes the possibility can't be ruled out as much as it can be for the moon. I think the probability is slim. The possibility remains that there may be a form of life on mars or Venus. My private opinion is that it is not to be expected but until the actual exploration is made there is no way to say positively one way or the other.

Kernel: What will be the significance of the shot and the sample to astronomers?

Dr. Krogdahl: Mostly I think it would be significant as the first successful landing. The advantages of landing on the moon are chiefly the setting up of observatories on the moon, either

manned or unmanned. This is just the first step in what hopefully will be continuing explorations. I don't believe that any world shaking results will come from this particular event. It just represents the event which one can point to as the beginning of an area of history. Photographs that have been brought back from the moon are superior to any thing anyone could see in a telescope.

Kernel: I have heard that the possibility of setting up even a small telescope on the moon

would be helpful. Is there any research that is prohibited by being on the earth?

Dr. Krogdahl: Yes, there are many things that are just impossible to do from ground based observatories. Both in visual and radio there are many, many wave lengths that are impossible. The atmosphere cuts off ultra violet radiation so the astronomers have very little observational evidence concerning the radiation of astronomical bodies in the extremely short wave lengths. Rockets have been gathering such

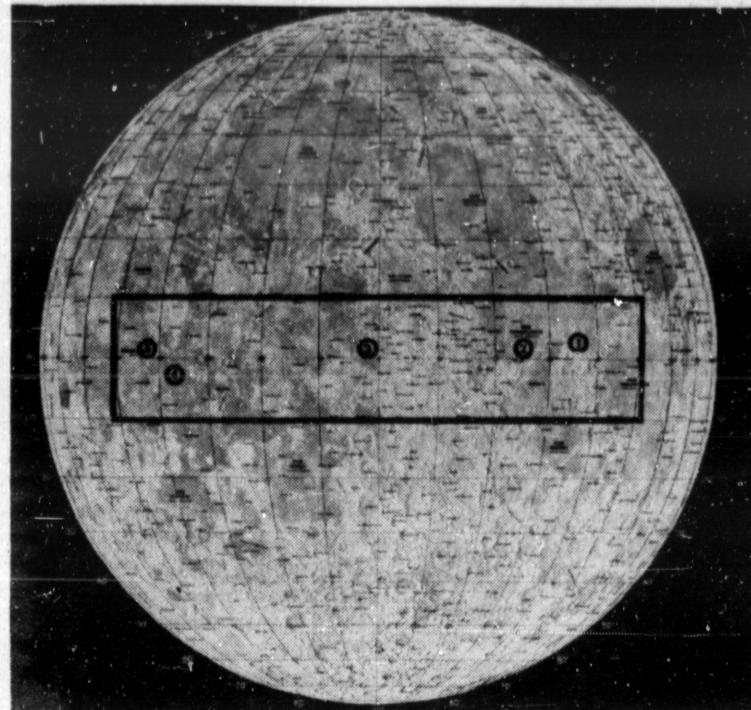
information but are able to gather it for only a relative brief time. If you had a station on the moon and could observe continuously, an enormous amount of very valuable information could be gotten in a relative short time. Then, a atmosphere restricts observation in another way in that the gases of the atmosphere themselves radiate and that radiation itself provides a background fainter than which no object can be photographed. Now going out to the moon or into space there is no moon or night sky so time exposures can be of indefinite length. Which means in principle almost anything no matter how faint could be photographed with a time exposure. Things that even the 200 inch telescope can't photograph could be photographed on the moon.

Kernel: Is there any possibility of some contamination on the moon from previous probes and unmanned landings?

Dr. Krogdahl: Yes, I think they've tried to sterilize everything they send up but you can't do it. I'm sure the moon is already contaminated. If we haven't, I'm sure the Russians must already have.

Kernel: How do you feel about the Russian ship recently launched?

Dr. Krogdahl: I thought that was kind of cheap the way the Russians sent an unmanned one a couple of days ago just to try to beat us out of it. No question about it though, it's a magnificent achievement. I don't know whether anyone can appreciate what a marvelous thing it is.



Five landing sites have been chosen for manned lunar landings after careful study of Lunar Orbiter and Surveyor pictures and data. Site 2, the prime site for the Apollo 11 landing is located in the east central part of the moon in southwestern Mare Tranquillitatis, about 62 miles east of the crater Sabine.

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UK Scientists Will Participate In Lunar Studies

By GARY O'DELL

WBKY Radio

Dr. Ehmann: There is a great deal of interest in the space program, especially this week when Apollo 11 is scheduled to take off. We have had an interest in the space program for the past 11 years. We have been doing research on the chemical composition of meteorites in laboratories here at UK. It's only natural then that when the Space Administration decided to land on the surface of the moon that we would have an interest in determining the chemical composition of the moon samples.

About 3 years ago we proposed to the NASA that we be allowed to receive samples from the moon and to analyze these samples for some of the more abundant elements like silicon, aluminum, manganese, iron and sodium.

About a year or a year and a half ago, it was announced that we were one of the approximately 140 laboratories chosen to receive some of the first samples. I was very fortunate in being able to talk Dr. John W. Morgan of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission into coming over to this country and joining me in this project. Dr. Morgan has now been here almost a year.

O'Dell: Do you expect the samples of the moon to be similar to elements we know on earth?

Morgan: Yes, we already have some inkling of the approximate chemical composition of some parts of the moon. It does seem that the chemical composition is quite close to a number of meteorites we have studied and also to the composition of earth.

O'Dell: What could this mean by way of connection with the moon and the earth?

Morgan: Well, if the rocks do turn out to be basaltic then there has been some chemical fractionation in the history of the moon.

Dr. Ehmann: This might be similar to volcanism on the earth.

Morgan: There are already some indications from direct observation that there might have been volcanic activity that did take place on the moon.

Dr. Ehmann: It's interesting, as Dr. Morgan noted, that a fairly common type of stony meteorite may actually be representative of the moon's surface. So, perhaps we already have a sample in the laboratory!

O'Dell: What great significance do you think it will be to be able to analyze the moon's composition, in terms of the way we might use it someday?

Morgan: Well, for instance, what if the craters are exploding from within rather than impact from without; then it's possible that diamonds might have been formed.

O'Dell: Of course, 50 years ago it would have seemed incredible to sit around and talk about going to the moon, much less bring back samples. Could we perhaps expect . . . farming on the moon?

Dr. Ehmann: Before considering the economic benefits, the objectives of the early mission will be to try to gain information on the mechanism of the moon. There are a lot of different theories about how the moon formed. It might have been an asteroid that came from out near Mars and Jupiter and was captured into an orbit around the earth. The moon may have been thrown out of the Pacific very early in the history of our earth. So, when we analyze these samples to determine the composition, one of the initial benefits will be getting information on how the earth-moon system evolved. It would be quite interesting if the composition of the lunar surface was similar to the basaltic rocks found in the Pacific.

O'Dell: But this wouldn't necessarily indicate that it came from the Pacific would it?

Dr. Ehmann: Not absolutely.

O'Dell: So, then we could almost even think that it came from another planet, and that the chemical elements we know are constant throughout the Universe?

Morgan: Well, they are constant throughout the solar system. I don't think you can take it any farther than that.

O'Dell: Would it disappoint the two of you very much if the Russians beat us to the moon, as it were?

Morgan: It really wouldn't make a lot of difference, we wouldn't be disappointed at all—the information would be just as useful.

Dr. Ehmann: If the Russians bring the sample first, I think this will still be of benefit to the scientific community, in any case.

O'Dell: Are there going to be any special security precautions when the moon dust is brought to Lexington?

Dr. Ehmann: We've been asked by NASA be quite careful in handling the samples. The analyses we do here in the lab are non-destructive in nature which means that we will have all the sample they gave us in hand at the end of the experiment and return it to them. When we are working with the sample it must be under the control of Dr. Morgan or myself directly. We hope that we might get enough so that we could let the public come in and look at samples. No one is sure how much material will be distributed. It is quite possible that only a few labs will receive material from the first mission. However, two other missions are scheduled in the very near future. Apparently all the 150 labs will receive some materials out of the first three missions. The samples will be kept in a safe and under surveillance the entire time in our lab.

The investment in the moon project is approximately 24 billion dollars. Of course there are lots of other benefits other than just the samples themselves. But if one estimates the cost of the sample on the basis of the whole program you run into many millions of dollars per ounce for these return samples.

Yes, certainly, it is one of the pioneering things; man's first endeavor to another body. Being able to participate in the program is very exciting.

Governor Nunn has declared Monday, July 20, a state holiday in honor of the Apollo 11 Mission.

Good Housekeeping a Must On Return from Lunar Mission

Good housekeeping, a necessity on manned space flights, takes on added importance when the flight is a return from a manned landing on the Moon.

The Apollo 11 astronauts will be sure to wipe their feet before entering their spacecraft as they prepare to leave the Moon, dust themselves off, leave their overshoes behind and vacuum their equipment and spacecraft as they head back to Earth.

The chances of living organisms existing on the Moon are considered remote but "just in case" extra precautions are being taken to insure that no such organisms are introduced to the Earth.

The good housekeeping measures were developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and approved by the Inter-Agency Committee on Back Contamination as an effective method of reducing the chances of bringing back living lunar material to Earth.

Vacuum Cleaning

Before climbing back into their spacecraft for launching from the Moon, the astronauts will brush themselves off and scrape their feet on the spacecraft ladder. Once inside the lunar module cabin, they pressurize the cabin, remove and vacuum clean their life-support backpacks, overshoes and other equipment to be left on the Moon; put this equipment in bags, depressurize the cabin, open the hatch again, and drop the bags to the lunar surface.

Then the lunar module is launched from the Moon and docked to the command module in lunar orbit. While docked, arrangements are made to make sure that the flow of oxygen between the two spacecraft is always from the command module to the lunar module and then overboard into space. This ensures that no dust is carried from the lunar module to the command module.

Before transferring equipment and lunar sample containers from the lunar module, each item is vacuumed

and placed in bags. The two crewmen also again vacuum their spacesuits and return to the command module.

Following separation of the lunar module from the command module, the crewmen remove their spacesuits and place them in bags. The suits will not be used except in an emergency.

On the way back to Earth the spacecraft interior and equipment will be vacuumed and wiped during "housekeeping periods" and the environmental control system will filter the oxygen to remove all dust in the atmosphere. This will remove essentially all the air-borne dust particles.

Recovery Procedures

After the Apollo 11 spacecraft lands in the Pacific Ocean a helicopter will drop swimmers who attach a flotation collar to the spacecraft. A large seven-man raft is then secured to the flotation collar and biological isolation garments (BIGs) are lowered into the raft.

One swimmer puts on a biological isolation garment and passes the biological isolation garments into the spacecraft where they will be donned by the astronauts before they get out of the spacecraft and onto the raft.

Then the astronauts are hoisted into the helicopter as they have been on past missions. The hoist operator on the helicopter will be in a protective suit and mask and the helicopter pilots will be prepared to put on masks if necessary. The recovery physician will be in the helicopter prepared to assist if required.

The helicopter lands and is towed to the hangar deck on the recovery ship and the astronauts and physician enter the mobile quarantine facility where they will stay until arrival at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

The astronauts will remain under quarantine in the LRL for 21 days from lunar lift-off to make sure they have not carried back any alien microbes.

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Lange Researches

Weightlessness

By CLAY NIXON

WBKY Radio

The following is an interview conducted by Clay Nixon, announcer for WBKY Radio. This interview will be broadcast, along with other interviews during Apollo 11 space voyage.

Many different changes in body weight will be experienced by the Apollo team as they journey to the moon. They will face forces many times their body weight on lift-off and after orbit will enter into a state of weightlessness where the body weighs nothing.

Here at UK a series of experiments allied with the Air Force and NASA will be conducted by scientists in the laboratory. Discussing the problems of weightlessness with me is Dr. Carl Lange, director of the laboratory and professor of mechanical engineering.

Nixon: Dr. Lange, I understand that you are conducting experiments about weight and the effects of weightlessness.

Lange: That's correct, but not quite correct. We are really not concerned with weightlessness itself, but what might have to be done to the body in the state of weightlessness.

Nixon: Do you mean there's a danger to weightlessness?

Lange: Well, certain evidence is that if people are exposed to the state of weightlessness certain deteriorations of the body functions begins to set in. We don't know yet how serious this is, but indications are that the trouble has to be overcome either by special physical exercises or by administering artificial gravity periodically; or perhaps by having the whole space craft in a form of artificial gravity continuously like a centrifuge.

Nixon: Recently, the U.S. sent up a satellite containing a space monkey to conduct tests on prolonged periods of weightlessness. I believe the monkey was in orbit for eight days and then brought back to the ground due to failure with the monkey. Is this concerned in any way with your project?

Lange: Well, yes, I know about the project. It's a project which has been going on for some time now. They have been having a good amount of trouble; this last flight was a good example of it. Now, what they are doing is different from what we are doing. Simply, they actually try to find out the barriers of weightlessness on organisms as well as living things.

Nixon: Could you speculate why the monkey died?

Lange: Yes, I could, but I don't think I will because I don't have

enough information on what really happened. The monkey was unable to move about and he was instrumented for physiological measurements. He was supposed to carry out certain tasks. The newspapers report that he sort of got bored, which may mean that he actually plain did get bored, or it could mean that something happened that prevented him from keeping on doing the tasks that he was supposed to do for thirty days.

Nixon: Would this type of boredom and weightlessness cause death as was the case of the monkey?

Lange: No, I don't believe so. But again, I don't know enough about just exactly what happened. If I make a wild guess I would say death occurred due to the aftermath of being tossed around in the ocean for well over an hour.

Nixon: What facilities do you have at the University for testing the project that you have in mind, the weightlessness effects on people?

Lange: We deal primarily with centrifuges. We also operate what we call a shut-cable which is an apparatus with which we can vibrate organisms in order to find out if possibly vibrations could be used as a substitute for weightlessness. But what's generally accepted by now is centrifugal force. And we administer centrifugal force in putting test animals in centrifuges. We have done that for years in the lab.

Nixon: Is there anyway you can simulate a condition of weightlessness here at UK?

Lange: Of course if you put somebody to bed for a long time you simulate weightlessness. The Air Force has also had people live in pools for extended periods of time, and as everybody knows, you almost float, so in a sense you are weightless. It is however not the same thing as the weightlessness that we talk about in space flight.

Nixon: If I understand you correctly, you're experimenting with animals and their reactions to prolonged periods of time in a state of weightlessness?

Lange: Yes, that's the jist of the whole thing. There are indications that our astronauts are affected by the state of weightlessness. Their bones harden and because of a different arrangement of pressure in their body during weightlessness, they become dehydrated.

Expansion Planned For Med Center

Within the next four years, the UK, A. B. Chandler Medical Center plans to add two floors to the present eight of the hospital.

Originally, when the present building was completed, medical programs in existence now were not even dreamed of.

The medical program increased its enrollment from 80 to 100 medical students, thus more room will be needed to accommodate these students.

One of the major programs will be a new center for handicapped children located directly in front of the medical center.

The program for the handicapped will train workers and teachers, and many of them will go into the mountain areas and into state hospitals.

Also in the near future, a University affiliated veteran's hospital will be added to the present building.

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Apollo Team Gears For Moon Landing

Mankind's first step onto the surface of the Moon will not be a bold step like an explorer jumping out of a small boat onto the beach of a newly discovered island.

Rather it will be more like an early morning swimmer gingerly testing the temperature of the water in a spring-fed pond before he decides to jump in.

Apollo 11 Spacecraft Commander Neil A. Armstrong, when he has reached the bottom of the ladder from the lunar module on the Moon at about 2:21 a.m. EDT July 21, will put his left foot on the surface while he retains a grip on the ladder and his right foot on the landing pad at the base of the lunar module's leg.

Once he is satisfied that the surface is safe for walking, Armstrong will bring his other foot to the surface while still maintaining a grip on the spacecraft.

Seen by Millions

All this will be seen by millions of Armstrong's fellow Earthlings on the home planet if a television camera mounted on the lunar module operates as planned.

Armstrong will begin his two-and-a-half-hour walk on the Moon by backing slowly out of the lunar module hatch on his hands and knees. On the second rung from the top of the ladder he will pull a cord that will allow a pallet on the side of the lunar module to swing out to expose and turn on a television camera aimed to show this historic event to the world.

His first step on the surface will come about nine and a half hours after the Apollo lunar module lands at 4:19 p.m. EDT July 20. These intervening hours are devoted to post landing checkout,

eating, resting and preparations for the Moon walk.

For the first 20 minutes of his exploration, Armstrong will be alone on the Moon's surface while his fellow explorer Lunar Module Pilot Edwin E. Aldrin observes and photographs him through the lunar module window.

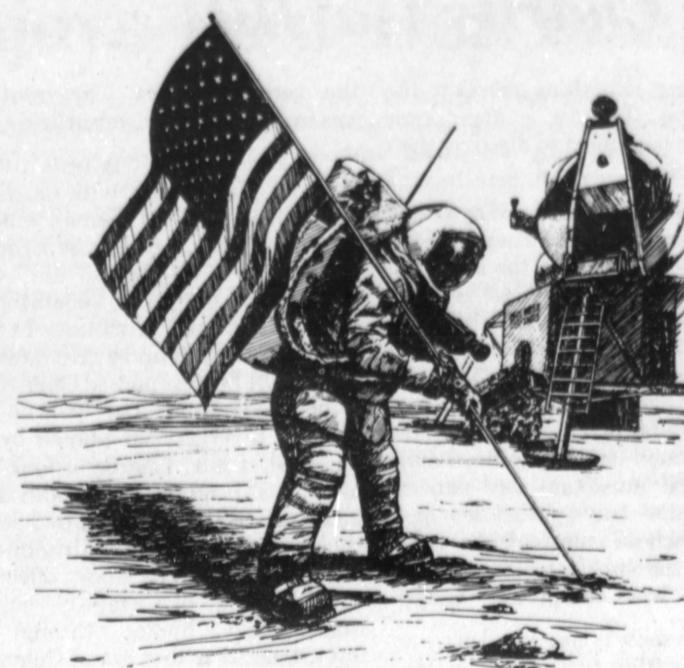
Contingency Sample

Armstrong during this period will familiarize himself with the strange environment, collect a contingency sample of the surface and put it into a pocket on the left thigh of his spacesuit, complete preliminary checks of his life supporting back pack, and erect an American flag on the lunar surface. He then photographs Aldrin as he leaves the spacecraft and climbs down the ladder.

Armstrong also will deploy the television camera on a stand about 30 feet from the spacecraft. The camera will remain on to relay pictures back to Earth of the two astronauts throughout their stay on the Moon.

While Aldrin becomes familiar with the Moon's environment Armstrong will inspect the lunar module and, using a special moon shovel, collect about 30 pounds of lunar samples, stow the material in a large "laundry" bag and place the bag into the first of two lunar-sample return containers.

Aldrin then will erect a solar wind experiment. This



is a sheet of special aluminum foil which will collect samples of the gases in the solar wind and will be returned to Earth with the crew. The experiment resembles a narrow window shade which is pulled down in the same manner a window shade is.

The two astronauts next will team up to place two additional scientific experiments on the surface. These are a passive seismometer which will detect "moonquake" phenomena and laser mirrors which will reflect laser beams originating on the Earth back to receivers on the Earth and thus measure the distance very accurately.

If everything is going well, Armstrong and Aldrin then will make a collection of documented samples of Moon material. They will first photograph the sample on the surface, pick it up and put it into a small bag which in turn is dropped into a larger bag, and then photograph where the sample was picked up from. All the time

he too will be describing the sample verbally for the benefit of scientists who will later examine the samples in laboratories on Earth. These samples are placed in the second sample container for return to Earth.

Following this collection the Moon explorers will load the materials back in the cabin of the lunar module and themselves return to the spacecraft for launch back to the command module which has been circling in lunar orbit with the third Apollo 11 crewman, Command Module Pilot Michael Collins, at the controls.

The first Moon exploration will be man's first exposure to working in pressurized space suits under gravity conditions one-sixth that of Earth. For this reason the activities on the Moon are designed to provide frequent periods for rest and evaluations of the work load on the men. The astronauts on the Moon always will be in sight of each other and they will not venture more than 100 feet from the lunar module.

COUNCIL LIMITS ENROLLMENT FOR OUT-OF-STADERS

The Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education approved a measure to limit out-of-state enrollment at state-supported institutions Wednesday. This means that out-of-state will be limited to 15 percent at UK.

Out-of-state freshman will be limited to 20 percent by the next school year.

This decision came after a report from Robert Martin, president of Eastern Kentucky University, who said the 15 percent mark was the goal of most universities nationally.

The Council also voted to order officials at the University of Louisville and to work out plans for a merger, thus bringing U of L into the state system.

ASTRONAUTS ARE ABLE TRAVELERS

Three veteran astronauts, all experienced at the critical maneuvers of rendezvous and docking two vehicles in space, will fly Apollo 11 in America's attempt to land men on the Moon.

All are also former jet test pilots, with a total of nearly 12,000 manhours flying time.

NEIL A. ARMSTRONG

Spacecraft Commander Neil A. Armstrong, scheduled to be the first Earthman to set foot on another celestial body, commanded Gemini 8 when it made history's first space docking in March 1966, joining nose-to-nose with an unmanned Agena target vehicle.

When an electrical short circuit caused a thruster to malfunction, Armstrong and his crewmate, David Scott, demonstrated exceptional piloting skill in overcoming the problem and bringing their spacecraft to a safe emergency splashdown.

EDWIN E. ALDRIN, JR.

Lunar Module Pilot Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., who will descend to the Moon's surface with Armstrong, set a record of 5½ hours of extra-vehicular activity (EVA) as pilot—No. 2 man—of Gemini 12 in November 1966.

While outside the spacecraft, he attached a tether to the Agena docking target vehicle retrieved a micrometeorite detector, and evaluated the use of special body restraints as aids to working in weightlessness.

That 94½-hour flight, with James Lovell as Commander, included rendezvous and docking with a previously launched Agena, using backup onboard computations for the first time because of a radar failure.

MICHAEL COLLINS

Command Module Pilot for Apollo 11, Michael Collins, who will remain in lunar orbit while Armstrong and Aldrin descend to the surface and return, was pilot of Gemini 10 in performing complex rendezvous and docking maneuvers in July 1966.

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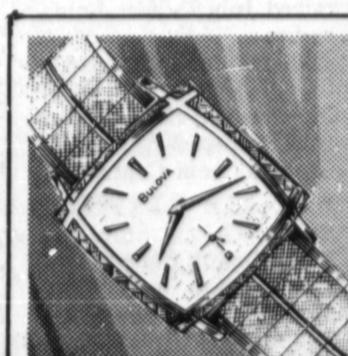
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"Sweet Charity" a Hit

By JEFF VEATCH

If the University doesn't provide the Lexington Community with dramatic experiences, who does? Certain citizens here with their limited facilities, moderate talent and strong desire to fill in the gaps with much hard work do. They are doing their job and are discovering much unused talent.

The Studio Players' production of the musical comedy "Sweet Charity" is a rare and welcomed attempt at producing a contemporary dramatic-musical that Lexingtonians should absorb like thirsty savages. It has been called the most ambitious attempt by the Studio Players.

I speak of its worth not because it is produced in the David Merrick or George M. Cohan tradition of flawless professionalism, but rather because, of its possible effect. People here need a variation from the movie musical. People here need to ex-

perience something closer to the "Living Theatre," and some people here need to discover their own talents.

The show is directed by David and Shari Denton. They are very creative and make the show not only work but stand out as something new, exciting and different. The show, with a cast of 20 includes an additional 15 singers and dancers. It is choreographed by Lynda Scott. At times, the production seemed to need more talented musicians and dancers to escape the appearance of a high school musical. At other times the spectacle of song and dance was completely joyous.

The show is composed of many scenes within two acts. The Dentons solved the production problem of many sets for many scenes by replacing sets with rear screens. These screens displayed projected colored lights and scenic slides to match the moods of

the various scenes. The result was an effective and versatile set.

"Sweet Charity" is from the book by Neil Simon with music and lyrics by Cy Coleman and Dorothy Fields. The theme of the play is the "rhythm of life"—that there's got to be something better than this attitude. The story revolves around a frustrated dance hall hostess named Charity Hope Valentine. The part of Charity is very well played by Angel St. Clair. Charity is looking for a brighter future and a husband but she is awarded in the end, as she was in the beginning of the play. The show's effect could be that of a tragedy, but music and humor throughout climaxed with a grand finale to keep it in the musical comedy category.

Space is lacking in the Bell Court Carriage House Theatre and, unfortunately, there is no air conditioning. It always amuses me how



the Studio Players work in such cramped quarters. I think the Studio Players deserve more support than this.

"Sweet Charity" continues Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights; curtain time is 8:30. For reservations call 266-7950.



"You Know I Can't Hear You . . ." is Warm and Professional

"I'm Herbert."

"I'm Grace."

"No, you're Muriel. Grace was my first wife."

"No Harry, she was your second wife."

"I'm Herbert. Harry was your second husband."

And so the last scene of the Barn's new "adult comedy" "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running," runs on to portray a "play" on the typical occurrences and happenings of 20th century living.

"I'm Herbert," depicts the comical forgetfulness of old age and the reluctance of the old to realize their new problem. Herbert and his third wife, Muriel, amuse and bemuse each other

by confusing their previous experiences of marriage with their present marriage to each other. This scene, which is really a play within a play, is outstanding because it enlarges upon the mundane and expected experiences of life and creates from seemingly weak play material, a beautiful comment that says, "life is basically the same for everyone, but different because we must each live it ourselves."

For the first time, with perhaps the exception of "Tobacco Road," the Barn's actors and actresses reach the level of professionalism. All the actors are good. The material they work with is outstanding.

The first scene, "The Shock

of Recognition," differs from the original Broadway production, but then, nakedness on stage is not quite Lexington pace. Jack Barnstable, played by Marlow Furguson, a native of Louisville, argues with his producer about his desire to cast a naked man, emerging from the bathroom and in full view. His desire to give a "shock of recognition" to the theatre audience ends when an over-anxious actor auditions by stripping in the office, offending the author himself with the

"shock."

The second act, "The Footsteps of Doves," is about a couple shopping for twin beds after 18 years of marriage in a double. George, the double-satisfied husband is played by Lawrence Kletter. This scene has perhaps more chuckles than any other scene. It is light as a feather.

"I'll be home for Christmas," the most serious scene, comments on the 20th century concern for a normal sexual routine in life. Diana O'Brien plays a wife and

mother whose concern for her children is confused with what a mother should be concerned with. Sex is something delightful for the individual to discover in his own way. Mother, or society, especially modern society, tries to make life perfect, with no risks, no mistakes. It doesn't work because youth, like every generation, must discover for itself the pitfalls of being human.

The Barn's presentation is well worth seeing. It's the best play they have had this summer.

Movies . . .

Chevy Chase Cinema, 815 Euclid Avenue, "True Grit," 7:40 and 10 p.m.

Cinema on the Mall, Turfland Mall, "The April Fools," 8 and 10 p.m.

Cinema Theatre, 220 East Main, "Oliver," 8:15 p.m.

Circle 25 Auto Theatre, 1071 New Circle Road, NE, "Once Upon a Time in the West," 9:20 and 1:45, "The Brotherhood," 11:50.

Family Drive-In Theatre, 1106 New Circle Road, NE, "2001, A Space Odyssey," 9:21 and 1:55.

Kentucky Theatre, 214 East Main, "Those Daring Young Men in Their Jaunty Jalopies," 7:10 and 9:20 p.m.

Lexington Drive-In Theatre, US 25 South, "The Wrecking Crew," 9:30 and "The Secret War of Henry Frigg," 11:30.

Southland 68 Auto Theatre, Harrodsburg Road, "The Love Bug," 9:30, and "How Sweet It Is," 11:35.

Strand Theatre, 153 Main, "Mackenna's Gold," 7:00 and 9:15.

Theatre

"Measure for Measure," will be performed July 23-26 at Louisville's Central Park, 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.

The Legend of Daniel Boone, Harrodsburg State Park, at 8:30 p.m. except Monday, through August 31.

Excerpts from Shakespeare, at the Old Meeting Hall, Shaker-town, every night except Mondays through August 25, at 8:30 p.m. The scenes are presented by drama students from Centre College.

Music

A summer chorus, sponsored by The Lexington Singers, will present a concert on Tuesday, July 22, at 8:15 p.m. in the auditorium of the Agricultural Science Building. The program will consist of Stabat Mater by Stanley Hollingworth, Renaissance madrigals and motets sung by a chamber group, and Haydn's Missa Brevis in Bb, the latter for chorus and string orchestra.

Senior violin recital, by Ned Farrar, on Friday, July 25, at 8:15 p.m. in the UK Laboratory Theatre on Rose Street.

Lectures

"Campus Race Relations" will be the topic of a discussion given by Dr. Clinton Collins tonight at Kirwan 1 in the Complex area. Dr. Collins will come to the lobby at 5:30 to meet with students who would like to have dinner with him in the

Commons. Afterwards he will lead the discussion. Residents of Kirwan 1 are invited to drop by his room at anytime during the evening to meet him. He will discuss issues of interest to you.

"In White America," a discussion sponsored by VISTA, will be given at 8 p.m. tonight in the auditorium of the Agricultural Science Building. A reception will follow. Tickets will be \$1 at the door.

TV Highlights

Kentucky Educational Television, WKLE, Ch. 46, Lexington.

Thursday, July 17

4:00 Astronomy No. 8: Fingerprints of the stars are seen with many instruments and methods.

5:30 The Investigator: Art and Deception. The methods of a fraudulent artist can be used to restore a damaged painting.

8:00 NET Festival: The Chicago Picasso—Greatness in the Making.

9:00 Critique: The New York Rock and Roll Ensemble, a quintet of young musicians with a musical mix—straight rock, straight classical, and rock improvisations of classical works—perform and talk with Stanley Kauffman, host. (60 minutes)

Friday, July 18

4:00 Oceanography: Man and the Sea. The story of SeaLab 11 and the men led by former astronaut Scott Carpenter who spent 45 days on the ocean floor.

8:00 Sounds of Summer: Memphis Blues Festival

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MISCELLANEOUS

AN EXPERIMENTAL treatment program is being conducted this summer for female students who are unduly afraid of snakes. Those interested in obtaining this free treatment please contact Dr. R. Doctor, ext. 2856. Only one and a half hours of your time will be involved to overcome your fear. 2634

PIANO TUNING by factory trained professional, formerly with Steinway and Sons in New York. Call Mr. Davies, 252-1969. 173-12

Apollo Eleven Enjoys First Day in Space

Three men carrying the stars and stripes roared away from earth Wednesday for man's most daring step into the unknown, a walk on the moon.

Throughout a nearly flawless day, their major maneuvers ticked off precisely. They blasted off from Cape Kennedy at 9:32 a.m. only a shade over half a second late.

Neil Armstrong, Ed Aldrin and Mike Collins found time to beam an unscheduled color television shot of earth back to earth.

Their course was so accurate that a planned rocket correction for the first day was cancelled.

More than one million peo-

ple—more by far than for any other space shot—flocked to the cape area to see the launch. An estimated 528 million more saw the shot on television relayed across the oceans to some 33 countries by satellite.

President Nixon waited barely six hours after the launch to urge all Americans to make Monday a holiday and to watch the scheduled walk on the moon by Aldrin and Armstrong early that morning.

"In the past ages exploration was a lonely enterprise—the president said—but today, the miracles of space travel are matched by the miracles of space commun-

ications, even across the lunar distance television brings the moment of discovery into our homes, and makes all of us participants."

Discovery could come sooner for the unmanned soviet moon probe, Lunar 15. It is closer to the moon, and its rumored mission is to land there, pick up samples of lunar soil and rock and bring them home before Apollo Eleven can. Britain's Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope reported a burst of signals from Lunar 15 before Apollo Eleven blasted off.

Everything seemed to go perfectly for Apollo Eleven. The countdown was always ahead or

on schedule. Two and a half hours after launch, a final rocket burst broke the grip of earth's gravity and sent Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins toward the crescent moon, a scant 100 hours away.

"You're on your way now," cheered mission control.

The astronauts busily completed the major events. They disengaged from the final stage of the launch rocket, turned around, fetched their lunar lander from its garage in the rocket's hull and backed safely away. The radio commands from the ground sent the now-useless rocket into orbit around the sun.

The astronauts reported they had taken no medication for the day and were feeling fine. They were so far ahead of schedule that mission control gave them permission to go to sleep two hours early.



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Legislators Slow in

By BILL SIEVERT
College Press Service

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—Attempts to lower the voting age are proceeding slowly as 41 state legislatures have considered a reduction in the minimum age during their current sessions.

Thirteen state legislatures have approved bills calling for state referendums on the issue of lowering the voting age to 18, 19, or 20. In several of these states a re-vote in the legislature next year must precede a public referendum.

In no case has a state completed the process of reducing the voting age this year. Twenty states have defeated bills which would have put the issue before statewide referendum. Three other state legislatures have killed bills without ever voting on them. In five states bills are still pending, with the outlook for passage good in only one, Missouri. The remainder of states and the District of Columbia have not even considered the issue. Only two states, Kentucky and

Georgia, now have the 18-year old vote.

Of the states which have approved referendums to lower the voting age, seven have set the minimum age at 19, five at 18, and one (Nebraska) at 20. States which have approved referendums on the issue are: Alaska (18 years old); Connecticut (18), Delaware, Nevada (18), New Jersey (18), Ohio (19), Oregon (19), and Wyoming (19). Most of these states have set up 1970 referendums, while Ohio and New Jersey will vote on the issue this fall.

There is no doubt, according to Youth Franchise coordinator Ian MacGowan, that approval in Ohio will increase the chances for approval of a lower voting age in other states. In other key states:

New Jersey—Like Ohio, New Jersey has passed a statewide referendum bill, and the referendum is scheduled for this fall. A victory here is also considered crucial.

Illinois—Legislation to reduce the voting age to 20 has been approved by the House, and the

Lowering Voting Age

Senate is now considering it. A Constitutional convention will be called if the bill passes.

California—Legislation was defeated. A legislative study committee is looking into the subject this summer for possible action next session.

New York—The legislature killed a bill for the 18-year old vote, and Youth Franchise Coalition is beginning plans to try again during the next legislative session. The bill failed despite the endorsement of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

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| SWIMWEAR, reg. \$6, Now | \$3.00 |
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TUTORIAL PROGRAM HAS HEART, SOUL AND BRAINS

By CHUCK KOEHLER

This summer's session of the College Preparatory Program, a tutoring and counseling service for disadvantaged high school students planning to attend college is being conducted in the Student Center.

The program was initiated last summer and attracted 49 Lexington-area high school students. Of these, 22 enrolled at the University for the 1968 fall semester.

The idea for the program was developed by Keller Dunn, associate dean of admissions at UK, working in cooperation with two spokesmen of the Black Student Union.

A few weeks later, Dunn was contacted by Dr. Michael Adelsstein of the UK English Department, who offered his and other faculty members' services as tutors for a program for the disadvantaged.

A committee of University ad-

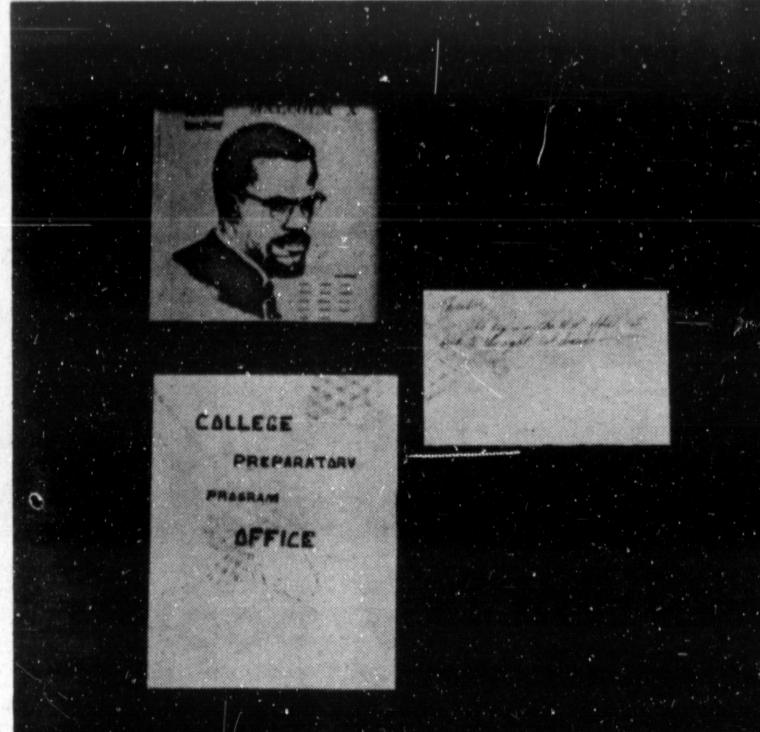
ministrators, coordinated by Dunn, drew up a proposal for the program. It was subsequently approved by President John W. Oswald, who allocated \$10,000 for it. Interim President A. D. Kirwan has since committed himself to a one-year renewal of that pledge.

In the spring of 1968, two members of the Black Student Union—Theodore Berry and Elaine Adams—were hired by the University as student recruiters for the program.

Responses from faculty members, their wives, local teachers and other quickly filled the quota for tutors, all of whom donate their time.

When the program began that summer, 49 students—most of them Blacks—had registered. Since many of them worked part-time during the day, about two-thirds of them attended night classes. Afternoon classes were also scheduled. All of the students enrolled in an English course and most completed their schedules with a second course, usually math or a foreign language.

Funds for the program were used for student transportation and for meals. In the classroom, emphasis was placed on scientific technique and method and on basic English skills. Students in the program were also invited to University social functions, such as plays at the Guignol Theater.



UK Host New Students

By WYLMA SKEAN

The Great Hall and Grand Ballroom at the Student Center are the main scenes of the summer Orientation program which is being held this month. The one-day program is required of all new UK students. Three days are used for the orientation of Community College students, three for transfers, one for re-admissions and fourteen days for freshmen.

The basic objective of the Orientation program is the familiarization of new students with

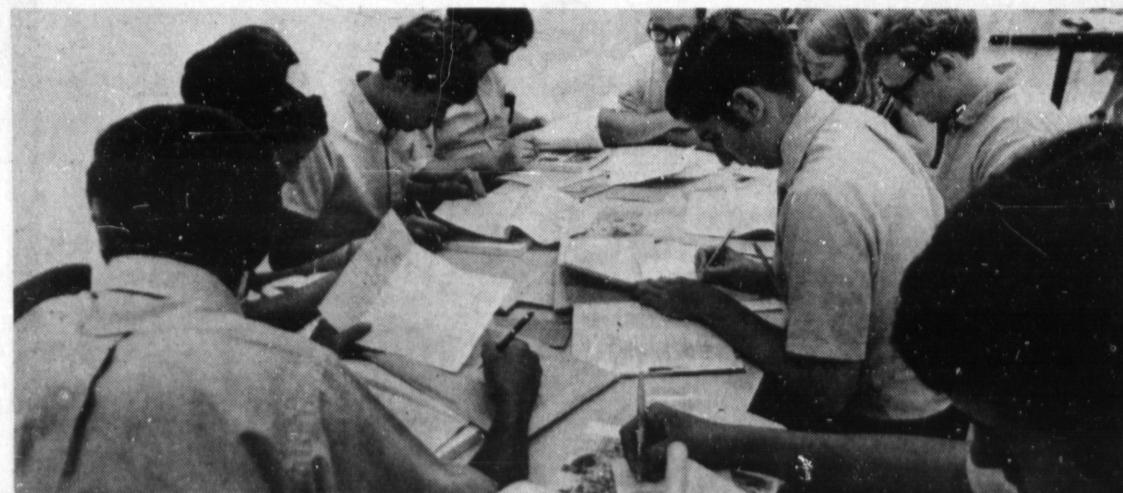
the University, its facilities, programs and regulations. After attending meetings designed to prepare the student for University life, the student will meet with his academic advisor who will help him in preparing his schedule. The student's day of Orientation ends when he registers for his fall classes.

Quotes are set which limit Orientation to 200 students each day. Thus far approximately 60 readmission and 650 Community College students have attended.

The freshmen groups have been around 200 per day.

Separate programs are held for the student and his parents. Each of these programs has the same purpose: the acquainting of its participants with UK.

Among those who have attended Orientation this summer are Tom Paine, who will be the first Black basketball player in UK's history, the daughter of former Kentucky Governor Ned Brethitt, and Jennie Nunn, daughter of our present governor.



PASQUALE'S PIZZA

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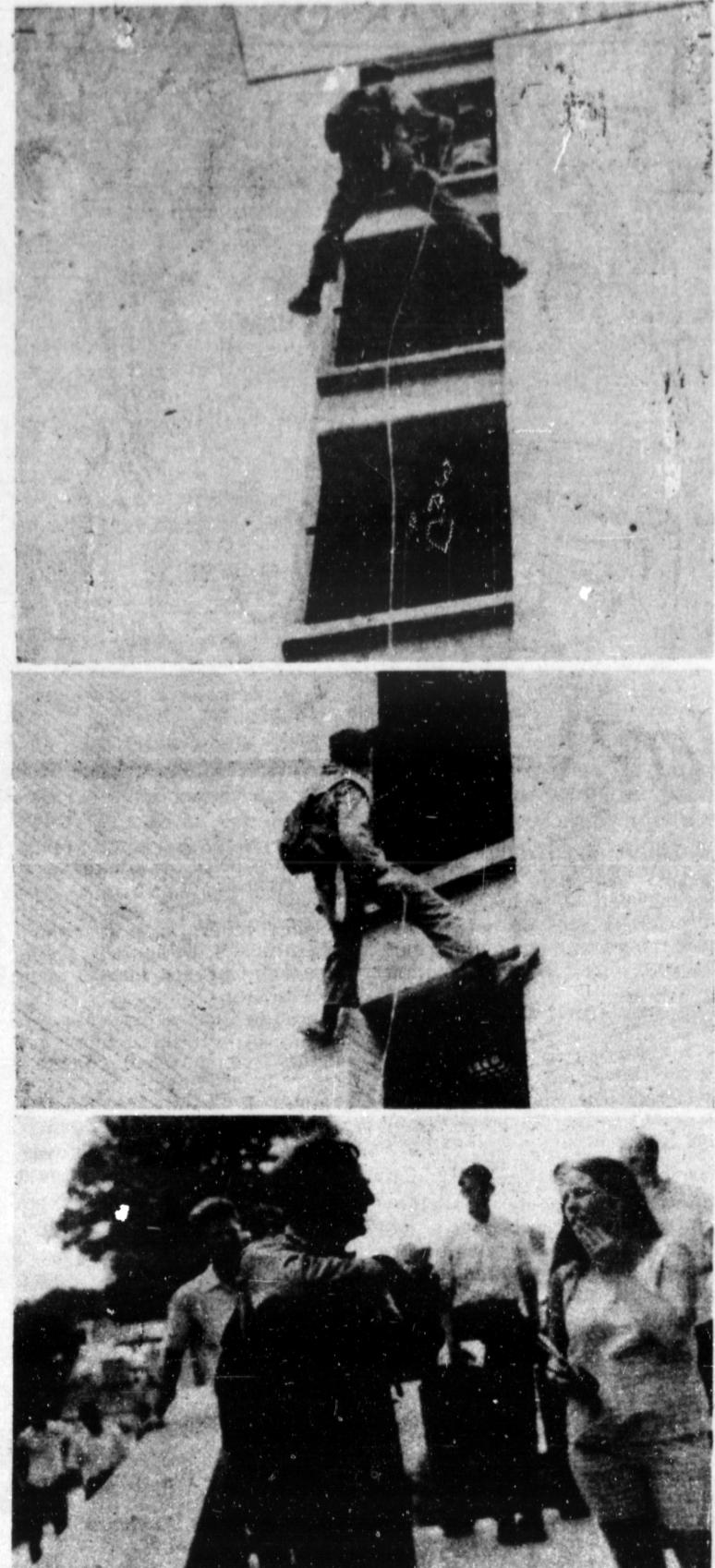
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An unidentified UK graduate student took an easier way down from the sixth floor of a building at LSU. He was protesting the inoperative elevator in the dorm that has been out of commission for a month leaving those who live on the top floors of the six story dorm to make their way down as best possible. The man explained that he is at LSU for the summer on a National Science Foundation Grant. Mountain climbing and cave exploring are two of his hobbies.

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SPECIAL OFFER 1968 Yearbook

Some 2,200 KENTUCKIANS were ordered for graduating seniors last year. . . . These were mailed and distributed through Jan. 1, 1969. Approximately 200 books were returned as unclaimed. These books must be moved from storage in order to handle the 1969 Kentuckian. You may purchase a 1968 Kentuckian in Room 111 of the Journalism Bldg. for \$3 plus tax. The office is open from 8-4:30 Monday-Friday.

1968 KENTUCKIAN — \$3.00

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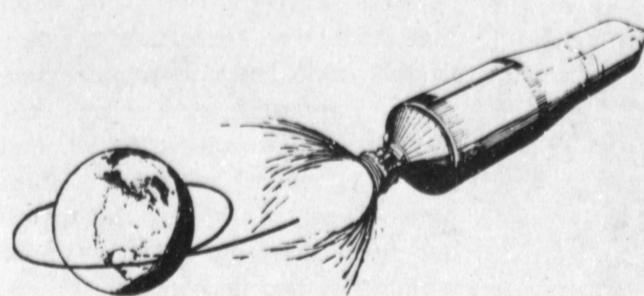
ROOM 111 — JOURNALISM BLDG.

There's a Good Earth Out Tonight . . .

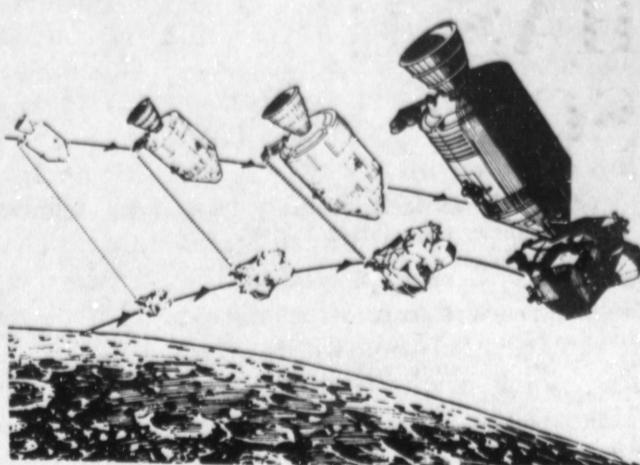
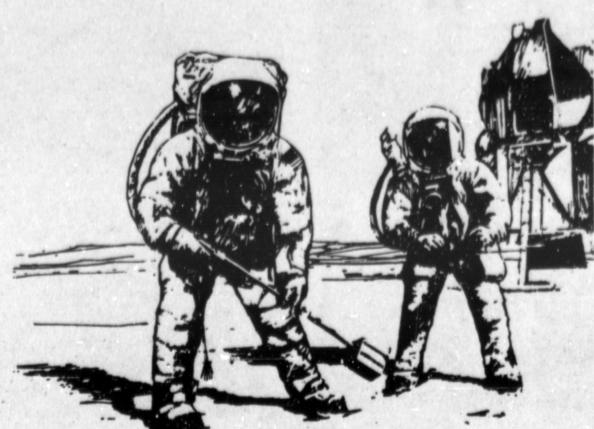
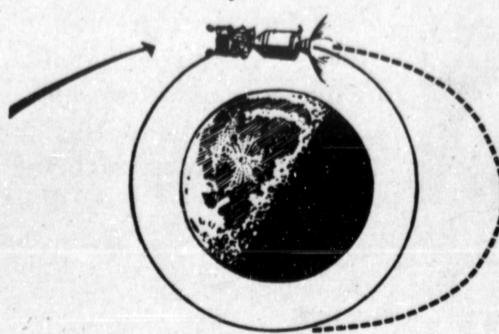
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16

9:32 a. m. Liftoff

All Times Tentative, EDT



12:16 p. m.
On the Way to the Moon



5:32 p. m.
Redocking

SATURDAY, JULY 19

1:26 p. m.

Lunar Orbit Insertion

5:42 p. m.

Lunar Orbit Circularized

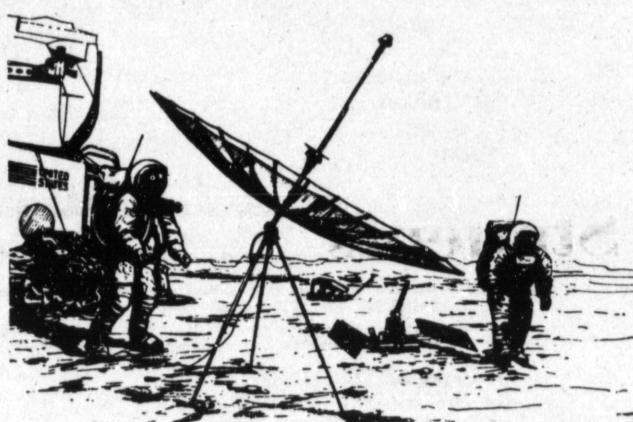
SUNDAY, JULY 20

1:42 p. m.

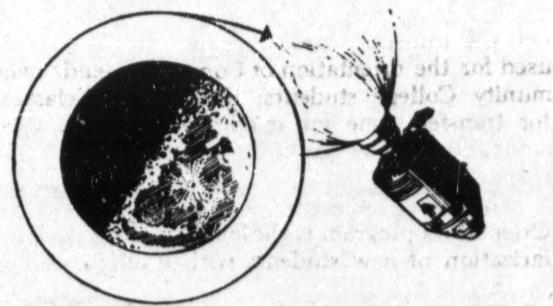
Lunar Module Undocks

3:12 p. m.

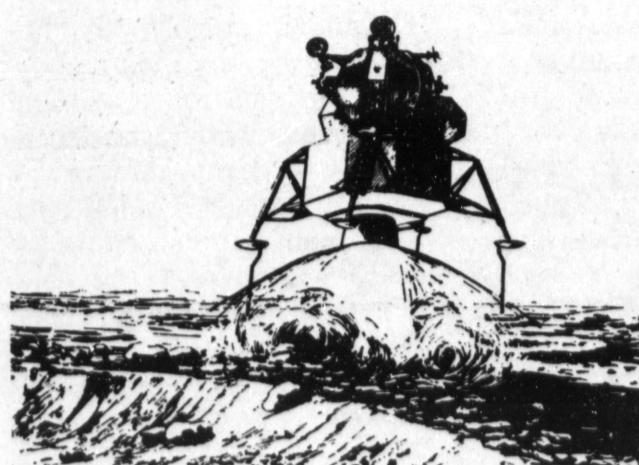
Descent Orbit Insertion



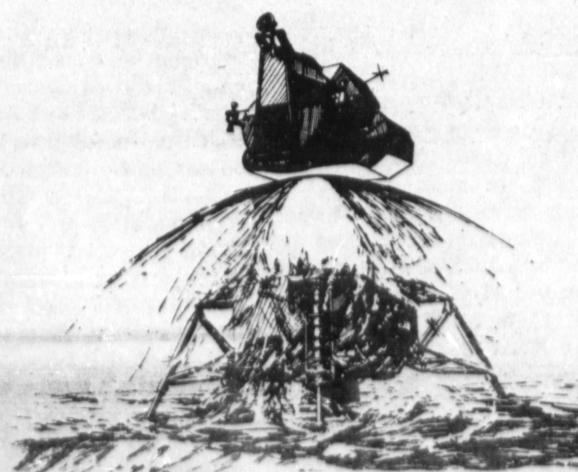
4:42 a. m.
Lunar EVA Ends



9:25 p. m.
LM Jettisoned



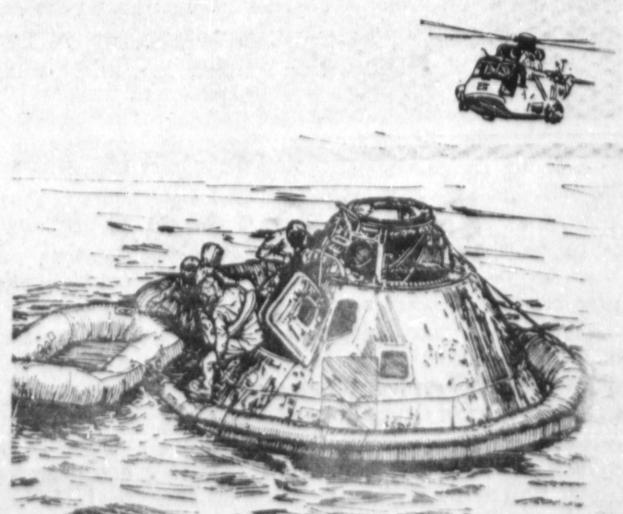
4:19 p. m.
Touchdown on Moon



TUESDAY, JULY 22

12:57 a. m.

Homeward Bound



1:55 p. m.
LM Lifts Off from Moon

MONDAY, JULY 21

2:21 a. m.

Armstrong Emerges onto Lunar Surface

THURSDAY, JULY 24

12:51 p. m.

Splashdown and Recovery
in Pacific

Support the anti-war boycott this October

*There was this road,
And it led up-hill,
And it led down-hill,
And round and in and out.*

Robert Graves

War is a road that men take.
It is the wrong road.

On October 15 a one-day boycott of classes at all United States colleges will be sponsored by the "Vietnam Moratorium Committee to call attention to and work toward the ending of the Vietnam war. This is not a strike. The industrial analogy does not apply. The intention is not to cripple the universities, but to use them as a base to end the war. After this boycott, monthly protests are to continue "until a negotiated settlement is signed . . . or a definite timetable for bringing all American troops home from Vietnam is made."

The Kernel joins with the more

than 100 colleges that have signed a call for this moratorium as of this date. The Kernel asks that Dr. Otis Singletary sanction the October 15 boycott and that all students at the University participate in this first demonstration by holding debates, rallies, leaflet distribu-

tions, study groups, vigils in homes and churches, anti-war films, petitions, teach-ins, and memorial services for the war dead.

In his televised report to the nation, President Nixon said, "I have seen the ugly face of war in



Ending the wars of the world must begin with you

And from Texas . . .

Dear Pris,

You are getting a good man in Singletary. He is a unique administrator—at least he has been here: everyone likes him. Students, faculty, administrators, regents, even Texan editors.

It is significant to point out, however, Singletary has not had much contact with student as UT's vice-chancellor. His role has mostly been with administrators of the component institutions of the University of Texas system.

In fact—the lack of student contact is purportedly the reason he left us. He wanted the president's job—not the chancellor's. He was rather obviously in line for chancellor of the University system with little chance of being offered UT Austin's presidency.

Thus, Kentucky gets him because of circumstances. We were sorry to see him go.

His record is clean as far as I know.

July 9, 1969

Regards,
Mark Morrison

Editor of the Daily Texan, Student newspaper at the University of Texas at Austin

VIEW FROM THE LEFT

By BILLY D. HORTON

Recently we have heard much discussion on the nature and purpose of the university. Voices, representative of varying degrees of knowledge on the subject, have been raised in every quarter. There are the administrators who are supposed to know; the legislators who most likely do not know; the faculty who might know; the students who aren't supposed to know; and the public that would like to know who knows. It is not herein intended that the question be settled in one fell swoop, but instead that another voice be added to the ever-chanting chorus.

Nearly everyone dealing with this topic poses more questions than they supply answers. Heaven forbid that we stray too far from this precedent. After all, posing questions is infinitely easier than supplying answers.

Nevertheless, there are many questions crucial to the future of the university. To whom does the university belong? Who shall be allowed to attend? What is to be required of those who attend? How do we evaluate progress or non-progress (if such terms are even applicable)? Will the university simply be part of a vast feeder system for business, industry, and government? Will it be a place in which human beings are squeezed into already prepared molds much as one would mold a candle or a bar of soap?

Or will it be a place set aside for the development of individual potential, not as defined by society at large, by business and industry, or by state legislatures, but as defined by the motivation, desires, and capabilities of the individual concerned.

The way in which we attempt to answer such questions will prove crucial to the future of the university as a free and au-

tonomous center of learning. It would seem that part of the answer lies in the last question asked above. Hopefully in the near future we can see an open and free university whose attendance is not restricted by money, race, ideology, or even by grades. The universities would have to be reconstituted so as to allow for the attendance of any individual who so desires. Persons should be allowed to attend, study whatever appeals to them, and progress at their own rate . . . There would be no reason to evaluate the student on a arbitrary basis (i.e., grades) or to force him into a narrowly defined disciplinary mold. Neither would there be any reason for automatically pushing the student out at the end of four years into some mythical thing called the real world.

It is time that we begin to look at the university in terms of what it can provide for the individual rather than as being the vehicle by which we fill so many slots in business, industry, or government. Maybe we can then cease to evaluate students on the basis of cutthroat competition and begin to evaluate them on the basis of individual merit.

Utopian, you say. It would produce colonies of parasites sucking on the public's blood (money). Nothing would be gained? Perhaps. But then . . . Perhaps we might begin to produce men who do not make war for profit. Perhaps we could begin to realize a society in which men do not value competition as sacred. Or one in which men do not have to take advantage of the poor or minority groups for their own advancement. Perhaps we might even produce citizens who have and hold to values rather than citizens devoid of values. Perhaps even a better society. Perhaps . . .

Vietnam. I have visited the wounded in field hospitals-American boys, South Vietnamese boys, North Vietnamese boys. They were different in many ways—the color of their skins, their religions, their race. Some were enemies, some were friends. But the differences were small compared with how they were alike. They were brave men and they were so young. Their lives—their dreams for the future had been shattered by a war over which they had no control."

Nixon went on to say that America could have no prouder role than to help end this war in a way which will bring nearer that day in which we can have a world order in which young men can grow up in peace and friendship.

For the sake of this different road, the boycott is being held.

*Priscilla Dreher
Editor-in-Chief*

A Bad Program

The University should quickly investigate a rotten system within its boundaries of authorized approval . . . the tutorial program for the athletically inclined.

On the surface, the tutorial program is an excellent means of aiding students. Students who excell in certain areas are paid some \$3 an hour to instruct and guide the UK athlete; that individual with little time on his hands for academic endeavor.

The tutorial program might work, that is, it might carry out its purpose of aiding students in their studies by stimulating their minds, and by having explained to them areas of knowledge with which they are not familiar or cannot comprehend at the time. However, this type of teacher-student relationship which still might exist for the very few, has deteriorated for the many.

Last semester, tutors were called on the telephone and asked to do "favors," which meant being asked to take xerox copies of exams.

"I completed an English usage

test," said one female tutor. "At the time I wasn't sure what it was. Now I'm so sorry that I took it. I'm not sure what kind of test it was but it reminded me of an ACT test."

Another source explained the problems involved in tutoring. "Some of the guys really appreciate your effort and want to learn. But the majority of them want you to write their papers for them, and that usually seems to be the rule rather than the exception. We shouldn't write them, but we do. Its usually a whole lot easier that way. If they were learning it would be a different story but the program has deteriorated into a system of having the tutors complete the assignments due the following day."

The tutorial program should be looked into. It is corrupting students on both sides. It is corrupting individuals within the department who find the need to ask "favors" of student tutors. And, it is, unfortunately corrupting the University for allowing this program to continue in such a manner.

WBKY's Evolution

UK's radio station, WBKY FM has progressed over the past few years into a station of merit and quality. The programing is stimulating and enjoyable; a good blend of classical music with popular and occasional rock, feature material that is of great interest to the University community, news broadcasts that rival network news, at times, and enjoyable commentators and announcers. However, much is wrong with this radio station.

Professionalism, purchased by UK in the form of a good station manager and non-student personnel has made this station what it is today. Quality has been substituted for the good but often unpolished work of the learning student. No longer is WBKY student run and managed, as it was several years ago.

No longer is it a true training ground for the individual interested in becoming a radio announcer. Rather, it is a well-produced, well-run show of business (non-profit) that appears to exist more for the pleasure of the listener and the prestige of the University than for the learning experience that it could be.

Telecommunications majors should be aware of the changes that have come to WBKY which are not in their best interests. They should demand more say in the behind the scenes work, that is the work which involves programing. And the University that finances the station should above all, be aware that students are capable of organizing and managing their own station, if it is the objective of WBKY to be a student station.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1969

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

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George Jepson, *Managing Editor*

Greg Boeck, *Sports Editor*

Richard Ware, *Director of Photography*

Robert Duncan, *Business Manager*